The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6854—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Nap es and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 21st January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, 1,520 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Pearse, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the 8th or 9th of next month and will probably be ready to sail on or about the 15th of February.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	36	24		8
Alexandria	38	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	33		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The APIS, 1,450 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck.	Without Food.
Aden	£16	.....	£ 6-15
Suez	£28	.....	£11-15
Port Said	£30	.....	£12-10
Trieste	£40	.....	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Mail Steamers from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. From Trieste the journey to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£19 | Second Class.....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 9	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship UDGOATS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send DOOFS BOATS to take delivery at their Godds, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consigned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Agents for Captain.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. (un-reserved) } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Hailsborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cowan, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Suez and Bombay Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 156 Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 206 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 200 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been enlarged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 12 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Liverpool	£50
2nd Class Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. ORLANDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take delivery at their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per ship ROYAL VISITOR, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS to receive DELIVERY as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Gates, at the risk and expense of the concerned, without further notice.

OWEN AND OKELL, Agents.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per ship DUNLOE, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS for receive delivery as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Burns at the risk and expense of the concerned without further notice.

OWEN AND OKELL, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto ditto T Cloth
15 Cases Coloured Bordered Grey Dhotees.
5 ditto T Red and Yellow Prints
2 ditto T R d Doriahs
6 ditto Persian Prints

An invoice of supe for Cut and Engraved Glassware, containing Decanters, Jugs, Water Goblets, Glass Tumblers, &c., &c.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS, BOOKSELLERS, FAMILIES, AND LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by Messrs. Cheson and Wyghall, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, and the successive days, at 1 P.M., on their premises, in Elphinstone Circle, all their old stock of rare, curious, and valuable books of science, arts, literature, music, &c., &c.; Stationery, Glass Book-cases, Shelves, Show Cases, Counters, Tables, and sundry other articles

Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view, three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND CARGO EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bond rs, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Bee ship Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Wise the Trading Company & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the Insolvency Bill and other business.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 25th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ARDOGWAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

THE undersigned beg to give NOTICE to CAPTAINS and AGENTS tendering for the CONVEYANCE of TROOPS from Bombay to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, that they are PREPARED to SUPPLY TROOPS' PROVISIONS, Salt and Preserved, best received Overland, either by CONTRACT per head according to Government Scales, or otherwise, at moderate Prices. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Rampart Row.

PIANOFORTES.

MR. NEUBERG has the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL OF

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the SQUARE PIANOFORTES, manufactured by

Shiedmayer of Stuttgart,

And begs to draw the early attention of intending Purchasers. These Pianos being made to order, and especially to stand the

CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Mr. N. has no hesitation in recommending them as extremely durable, combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone.

Price Rs. 375 Nett Cash.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

MR. NEUBERG, having received large Consignments of

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
OILMANSTORES,
FRENCH and GERMAN WINES,

As also

TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS,

Is prepared to execute outstation orders at very moderate Prices.

Regimental Messes, Clubs, Hotels, and large Establishments supplied at wholesale rates.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

SAMPLES of FANCY VELVET CARPETS, WALL PAPERS of great variety, OIL CLOTH FLOORING, &c., &c., &c., may be seen at Mr. Neuberg's Office.

Having made especial arrange ments with large Manufactories in Europe, Mr. N. is prepared to register orders for Goods and execute them,

Via Suez Canal,

At wholesale rates and at short Notices.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 27th JANUARY 1871.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

LOUIS FRANK,

THE CELEBRATED MAGICIAN AND ILLUSIONIST,

In his Extraordinary Performances.

Mr. Frank has been pronounced by the whole Press of India to be the most accomplished sleight-of-hand performer that has ever visited this country.

For further particulars see future Advertisements and Handbills.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31st.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

will be presented

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE!

A Grand Pictorial Exhibition accompanied by Mr. BIRCH, as Cicerone with Fun, Wit, Humor, Comic Songs and Impersonations of Character, and by Mr. R. W. Kohler with Solos on a multiplicity of instruments, including the English Concertina, Cornet, Flageolet and Rock Harmonicon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30, Commence at 9 P.M.

N.B.—Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

Will appear for the first time this season on

SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1871,

When will be enacted Edward Young's tragedy, in five Acts, entitled,

THE REVENGE,

To be followed by the very laughable Farce of

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved)	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 2
,, (un-reserved)	4	Pit	1
Stalls	3		

Tickets to be had at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariat, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance. Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

ESPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.

PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25th,

ROOSTUM AND BURJOR;

PERSIAN AND GUZERATI SONGS;
ATHLETIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS;
BRILLIANT CYCLORAMIC VIEWS.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Doors open at 7½ P.M., Performance to commence at half-past 8

DADABHOY SORABJI FRAMJI PATEL.

CONDENSED MILK,

PREPARED BY THE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,

is pure, wholesome, cheap, delicately flavoured; excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.

SOLD IN SEALED TINS AT

Each.	per dozen.
Cash Rs. 0 12	Rs. 8 8
Credit ,, 1 0	,, 10 8

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE undersigned have FOR SALE the following WINES, &c.:—

Ditto	very fine dry Wine	quarts	Rs. 30 per doz.
Ditto	Blue Seal, a fine dry Wine	,,	24 ,,
Ditto	White Seal, a good sound dry Wine	,,	22 ,,
CHAMPAGNE— Ditto		,,	35 ,,
CLARET Ditto	Black Seal	,,	15 ,,
BRANDY Ditto		,,	24 ,,
Do. other good Brands		,,	18 ,,
SCOTCH WHISKEY—Stewart's fine old			
BASS'S BEER—Bottled by Dawbarn (just arrived in splendid condition)		,,	6 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto		pints	4 ,,

Orders from up-country receive particular attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay. General Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's office in Bombay. The desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of January 1871 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and that they are on the table.

2. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1871.

3. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1871.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the Bench to nominate a Select Committee to meet the Municipal Justices, to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench shall be expended, and generally to superintend the Burning and Burial grounds of the Hindoo community.

5. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the Corporation.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Meeting a Composition Deed between Messrs. Sterry, Desert and Co., and another from Messrs Lawrence and Co., on the subject of laying Street Railways in Bombay.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator.

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Firm of Messrs Leathes and Crawford, Attorneys for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, I do order that all parties interested in the dissolution of the above Company do attend at my Chambers, at the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made thereon as to this Honourable Court seem fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained.

LEATHES AND CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other articles constantly always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mrs. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mrs. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

MYJEE FAIR.

The Public are informed that on and after THIS DATE and during the continuance of the MYJEE FAIR, "PIECE GOODS" of all descriptions conveyed from Bombay to Myjee will be charged at a SPECIAL REDUCED RATE of Rs. 4-8 per Maund. This Special Rate will remain in force until the 10th March next.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement, dated 6th December 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on THURSDAY the 2nd March 1871."

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1871, at 3 o'clock, at which the Resolutions already advertised will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their Policies without delay, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

IN CHANCERY.

Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9d. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871

In the matter of Act XX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860, and of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (Limited).

NOTICE.—An APPLICATION will shortly be made to the High Court for an Order author zing the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company to PAY ALL UNCLAIMED DIST RIBUTIONS on SHARES in the above Company to the Accountant General. All Shareholders who have not received the Distributions on their Shares are required to apply for the same at the Office of the Liquidators, Medow Street, without further delay.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 9th January 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Bank, No. 13, Medow Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To receive the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2. To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small Cash Balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4. To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers, and Papers of this Bank should be deposited, and on what conditions, if any.

5. To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, N. M. WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 9th January 1871.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Nasrojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Lasilas Purmanund, Esq.
Cursondas Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Keswojee Dewjee, Esq
Lukhmichund Nanjee, Esq	Poorbhoy Khimjee, Esq.,
Samuldass Raghunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Mr. Beramjee Nasrojee, and seconded by Mr. Jaichund Jeewun.—"That Mr. Tribhoowandass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Raghunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Nasrojee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondas Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee.—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balances that may remain after providing for all contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Beramjee Nasrojee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Mookhund Khoosal, and seconded by Mr. Keswojee Dewjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Raghunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee.—"That the Books, Vouchers, and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Nasrojee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee.—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs J. A. Shaw and Beramjee Nasrojee for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Poorbhoy Khimjee,—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 25,000 Shares of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady; inquiry for Broach Mill shares published at our rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value. per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
120,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	108
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	240
9,000	375	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	562
47,000	200	all	all	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
8,000	150	all		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	980
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.8.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.15.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£ 0	13.10.2	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.0	do.	Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Durmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.
500	1,000	250	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 24.

Cooper, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Shaw, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Morar.
Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona
Torphichen, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to Deolalee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. F. Montresor is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 15th September 1870.

Mr. R. M. Towers, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in the Bengali language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

Messrs R. W. Gordon and E. O'Brien, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Hindi, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000.

Lieutenant Henry Lees Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, attached to the 4th Division, Central Provinces, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 18th June last.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, to be Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 10th August 1870.

Captain A. B. Melville, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Topographical Survey, 2nd grade, is posted to the Khasia and Jaintia Hill Topographical Survey.

The Reverend J. Baly, Junior Chaplain, is promoted to be a Senior Chaplain from the 19th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following orders issued by the Commandant of the Central India Horse are confirmed:—

August, 1st December 1870.—Lieutenant R. J. H. Wylie, 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, to be temporarily Staff Officer of that force in consequence of Lieutenant Colledge having proceeded with his regiment to Goona.

August, 13th December 1870.—Lieutenant R. J. H. Wylie, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, to continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 13th October 1870.

Lieutenant Wyllie also officiated as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, from 13th October to 17th November 1870.

Ensign H. A. Vincent, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer of that regiment, in addition to his duties as officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, with effect from the 17th November 1870, the date of his joining the force, and until further orders.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. Mundt to officiate as Consul for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and for the North German Confederation at the Port of Bassein during the absence of Mr. J. H. Bandow, or until further orders.

Captain C. Martin, of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed Political Assistant at Goona, vice Captain Mayne, who has proceeded with his regiment to Augur. Captain Martin assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th December 1870.

The following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the forenoon of 14th November 1870, the date on which Captain R. Bullock returned to duty:—

Captain R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Captain R. J. Setwall, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to revert to his officiating position in order to allow of his resuming charge of the Basim District as a temporary measure.

Mr. Lutchmee Jamsetjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his officiating position in the 3rd class.

In consequence of Captain R. Hamilton's return from furlough and of his resuming charge of the Basim District as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, Hyderabad assigned Berar Commissioner of the 3rd class, dated 30th November 1870, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from that date:—

Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, and to hold charge of the Basim Sub-Division.

Captain D. W. Laughton, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to revert to his substantive position as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Captain G. Wodehouse, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his officiating position in the 3rd class.

Mr. Muttonjee Jamsetjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. Ram Rao Govind to revert to his substantive appointment as Tahsildar from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. A. Fink is transferred to the 4th class of the Financial Department, and appointed an Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr. E. Rule, officiating Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, is promoted to the 3rd class of the Financial Department. Mr. Rule ceases from this date, 17th, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Messrs. J. E. Cooke and G. Fitzgerald are appointed to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Department.

Baboo Shama Churn Dey is promoted to the 3rd class of the Financial Department.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Department.

Mr. R. W. Mathews, Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay, is promoted to the 4th class of the Financial Department.

Mr. C. J. O. Mayne is appointed a probationer in the 6th class of the Financial Department and posted to the Office of the Comptroller General.

Mr. R. A. Fink is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain John Richards Brooke Atkinson, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Officer 1st Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Punjab Frontier Force.—2nd Punjab Cavalry. Lieutenant L. T. Bishop, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant J. K. Campbell, or until further orders.

Captain Ernest Wells, of the General List, Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Lieutenant Leopold James Henry Grey, of the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from 18th January 1870, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Addendum.—The following paragraph is to be added to G. G. O. No. 22, dated 6th January 1870:—"An officer who has been less than three years in the Staff Corps can obtain furlough on medical certificate only on the conditions as to furlough pay and loss of appointment prescribed in Rule XIV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Frank Bird Morris, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from Dec 13, 1870, in room of Captain C. L. B. Constable, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 17th Native Infantry, deceased.

The following promotion is made from the 14th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Brevet—To be Captain. Lieutenant Arthur C. Crookshank, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—14th January 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors Charles Chester Dandrige and Hugh Pigot Williams; Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Cogan Cross and Major Gordon Cavenagh,—18th January 1871.

Major Henry Ramsay Wroughton, Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Huntley Rothery Garden, and Major James Williamson,—20th January 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captains Charles Peter Hunter, John Gillespie, and Charles MacFarlane; Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Pringle Sherriff; Captains Alexander Howe Bramley, William Pinsire, Lionel H. Plants DeHochepied Larpent, Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong, and Archibald Edwards Campbell,—20th January 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Benjamin Parnell Bromhead,—18th January 1871.

Lieutenants Donald Darroch and James Salisbury Tait,—20th January 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, including 4 years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, Edward H. Ernest Kinahan,—7th January 1871.

The services of Lieutenant M. H. Court, of the General List, Cavalry, late officiating Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Julius George Medley, of the Royal Engineers, Principal Thomason College, Roorkee, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Anthony Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent Cantonment Askaree, and Judge Small Cause Court, Meean Meer, Punjab, for eighteen months, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon John Barclay Scriven,—11th January 1871.

Surgeon Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury,—20th January 1871.

Supernumerary Surgeon Charles Kilkelly, M.B., of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

Surgeon Edward John Gager, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The services of Major D. Scott, of the Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, R.E., on return from furlough, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces for employment in the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller Public Works Accounts, assumed charge of the office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central India, from Mr. W. A. Billings, on the forenoon of the 5th January 1871.

Major W. H. Mackey, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, having reported his return from furlough, is posted to the North-Western Provinces.

The following members of the Survey Department, at present attached to the Indore State Railway, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Supervisors of the 2nd grade:—

Mr. B. A. Maine, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Chenael, Assistant Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. R. D. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, having been declared permanently unfit for service in India, his services have been dispensed with by the Secretary of State for India in Council from 17th January 1871.

Lieutenant J. W. O'Callaghan, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The services of Lieutenant J. W. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporarily employed on survey duties in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr. S. Moate is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Store-keeper of the 2nd grade, and posted to Hyderabad for employment on His Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Marshall, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, having reported his return from furlough, is transferred from Bengal to Oudh.

Conductor J. E. Grace, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Port Blair.

The undermentioned appointments by the Government of the Punjab in the Store Department of the Punjab Northern State Railway are confirmed:—

Chief Store-keeper.—Mr. W. Watson.

Store-keeper, 1st grade.—Mr. W. Mellor.

Store-keeper, 2nd grade.—Messrs F. Cunliffe, J. Lloyd, and E. A. Roman.

Mr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

Major G. F. Pearson, Madras Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests, as a temporary arrangement, consequent on the absence of Mr. D. Brandis, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship	p. ton.
	Cases	"	"
	Seeds	"	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolms & Cole bdls	£2 os. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Jan. 18.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Veraval, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mabel	Wright	Liverpool.
	Brinkburn Priory	Jack	Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Malta, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Koina, to Aden, Jedda and Hoodooda.
Steamer Burmah, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Bushire Merchant, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVAL.

20 Oriental (s) ..... Smith ..... Rangoon.

Jan. DEPARTURE.

20 Dacca (s) ..... Bombay.

Passengers arrived per screw steamer Oriental—From Rangoon to Madras—Captain and Mrs. Harmon and 3 children, Dr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bew, 53 Cass, 3 women, and 10 children of Royal Artillery and 30th Regiment, 14 Government details and 21 Deck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Collingwood (s), 6 cases sherry, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 110 cases mozelle, &c., R. Angus & Co.
Sir Walter Scott, 25 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rentools.
Blythewood (s), 5 casks hardware Futtoy Ally Noordin.
Great Austral s, 2 cases brandy, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Daphne, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Comete, 200 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Collingwood (s), 4 cases oilmanstores, C. J. Caracio.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Priesweick & Co.; 98 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Bennington, 180 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales cotton, Mungoomull Nundram; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Mooljee; 82 bales cotton, Sayebeam Mugniram; 25 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 34 bales cotton, Hothchund Purshram; 22 bales cotton, Gunnisdass Narsingdass; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 125 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber.
Duke of Edinburgh, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Shewjee Govindjee; 200 cwts. of horns, Ludhabhoy Rojubully; 31 bales cotton, Visram Wagjee; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hooson Fazul & Co.
Daphne, 37 bales cotton, Devjee Bhanjee & Co.; 160 cwts. of horns, Hajee Momed Nathu.
Baroda (s), 155 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 42 bales cotton, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy.
Khimjee Oodowjee, 50 bales wool, Bhanjee Canjee.
Collingwood (s), 525 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Milbanke (s), 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.
Baroda (s), 20 packages coffee, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baroda (s), 27 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Elizabeth Henderson, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 79 packages sharkins, Allana Munjee; 150 bales cotton, Vollart Brothers; 147 bales cotton, Roonan & Co.
Davina, 35 packages olibanum, Ludabhoy Rujubales.

NOTICE.—MRS. MACARTNEY FILGATE will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, Parell, 18th January 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.
HENRY COOPER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.
H. D. DODS, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.
W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
REV. J. PATON.
A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JAMES WINDHAM, Esq.
A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—3, HORNBY ROW.
Under Mrs. MCDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under Mrs. MCDONALD and Mr. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR ISCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political & Physical.
Map-drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 "
For numbers of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—AKEHURST—January 5th, at Calcutta, Walter Hawers James, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, youngest son of Henry Charles James, of Regent's Park, London, to Mabel Caunter, only daughter of the Rev. George Akehurst, Chaplain to the Strand Union, London.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

DUCKWORTH—January 17, at Bangalore, at the residence of his son, Pensioned Apothecary John Duckworth, aged 63 years, of dropsy.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—At Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Major Conway Gordon, B.S.C., of a daughter.
GRANT—January 17 at Lahore, the wife of Alexander Grant, Esq., of a son—ill-born.
HAMILTON—January 20th, at Allahabad, the wife of J. Butler Hamilton, Esq., M.D., 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

HEATH—January 13th, at Ootacamund, near Ranceckhet, William Robert, infant son of W. F. Heath, Esq., C.E., Ranceckhet.
HUMPHREYS—January 17th, at Ecowai, of consumption, Edward John Humphreys, the dearly loved and only son of the late Mr. E. Humphreys, of Melbourne, Victoria, aged 19 years, 5 months and 1 day.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871.

THE future course of General Bourbaki, after he quitted Montbeliard, is an interesting subject of speculation. The first question is, was he able to get the whole of his force over the bridge at Pont de Roide before the Germans could attain that point of passage, or, if attacked there, could he hold his ground on the Besangon road? If he passed the river without a fight, or if he made good his position long enough to secure the road, the temptation to retreat on Besangon would be irresistible. Moreover it would be wise. For under the guns of Besangon he could reform his army, and when he had done so, manœuvre on either bank of the river at pleasure. The German force near Dijon and at Dôle would have to halt, for they could not advance with a French army astride of the Doubs in their rear. Nice questions of strategy would arise at once, for the Germans would have to decide how they could deal most effectually with a force supported by a fortress of great strength and having the command of both banks of the Doubs. But if Bourbaki could not retain a hold of the Besangon road at Pont de Roide then the force at Dôle would govern his retreat. He could not gain the high road to Lyons by Mouchard, which, and not Salins, is the point of junction, without fighting, because Mouchard, only one march from Dôle, is certain to be occupied, and would speedily be supported from Dijon. And if he could not go by Mouchard his only safe and practicable line would be through St. Hyppolyte along the frontier, still up the Doubs as far as Pontarlier, unless the cross roads by Pierrefontaine and Levier upon Champagnole and Lons le Saulnier proved to be practicable. From Lons le Saulnier he could reach Lyons by the high road, and if, missing Besangon, he does reach Lyons he will have had a lucky escape.

IT does not appear from the published correspondence that the Department or Ministry of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce has yet taken definite shape, much less been established. Indeed, the well-informed *Englishman*, who so gracefully repudiates the soft impeachment that he is inspired, tells us that able Bengal secretaries have been, and we suppose still are, at work on the materials out of which a scheme may be devised in accordance with the views of the Secretary of State. The views of his Grace are sufficiently vague and elastic, but probably that is a merit, since it leaves much to what we must call the discretion of the Indian branch of the Government of India. Nevertheless, the original project, though apparently enlarged by the Secretary of State, is really fined down almost to a redistribution of work, or rather the subtraction of work from existing departments and the concentration of business now separately conducted, into one box. The Secretary of state does not seem to contemplate so much an increase of work, still less an increase of interference, as a distinct office into which labours now performed by several offices, shall be diverted. The proposed change may improve the processes, that remains to be seen; but it will have one obvious effect, or shall we say incontestable advantage—it will create another place for a big fish, not, perhaps, before it is needed, since the big fish are getting too numerous in the pond of patronage, and show decided tendencies towards the extinction of each other. The Duke of Argyll, as we read his despatch, seems to favour a new secretary, independent of the other secretaries, and directly under the Government of India, with a decided wish to make the immediate superior of the new secretary, the Financial Member of Government. In order to create a staff for the new official, and to avoid additional expense, the other offices are to be laid under contribution. But additional expense seems to be inevitable, since not only the Secretary but two highly skilled, and, therefore, highly paid assistants, will have to be provided for by the Financial Member. And we all know what will follow a transfer of staff from existing establishments. The heads of those establishments will cry out; they will say that their offices are under-manned; they are powerful, and, by degrees, will be able to replace the abducted officials; so that in a few years the total establishment of the Government of India, now altogether inordinate, will be larger than it is even now. We trust it may be otherwise, and that no such addition to the great cost of the Government of India will ensue; but there are good grounds for believing that any step which looks like a redistribution of existing forces, will be merely the prelude to an increase by that amount. If the new project only remedies an "unscientific" employment of means, to use the cant phrase, then there can be no objection to its adoption; but if it is a change which will add to the costs and charges, considerably now, and very largely in future, it will not only represent the price paid for a sop to Manchester, but will form an unjust burden on the over-loaded taxpayers of India. Is not the immediate result of the Financial Decentralization going to be augmented imposts, which will tell just as much on our pockets when raised locally, as if they were raised imperially? And, looking to the antecedents and doctrines and practices of the Government of India, have we not a right to infer that a Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce means additional expenditure and additional taxation?

Against the professed aim of the Government we have nothing to say—the fulfilment of landlord duties, the economical administration of resources at the disposal of the State, the encouragement of agricultural improvement, the grant of substantial aid in the shape of advances. We assume it is intended that there shall be an intelligent, sober, and by no means fussy supervision and active stimulation of effort. But surely this could be done a great deal better by the local Governments, by local agencies of all sorts. You can levy taxes by wholesale, but you cannot improve agriculture in the same way, nor even revenue, when the improvement of revenue depends on agriculture, or horticulture, or trade. The improvement is the work of individual effort—even when Government lends a hand and a rupee, as in the case of tea and cinchona. Individual effort is best stimulated by near, that is local agencies, and not by remote and almost transcendental young gentlemen who do the bulk of the work in the sublime altitudes of an Olympian Government. But the supreme personages believe in the Absolute, almost as firmly as Balzac's hero; they think there are absolute principles which must be right in all latitudes and under all circumstances; they complain if modes are not uniform; and they perpetually forget not only that there is nothing absolute anywhere, but that India is a huge diversified empire and not a Little Pedlington. They are not to be blamed for what they cannot help, since the tendency of all power is towards despotic authority and centralization, and a belief in the absolute; but they are to be reminded, and they are to be frustrated, if that be possible. The Secretary of State seems to have some suspicion that the new proposal might become a vexation and an obstraction. In paragraph 18, the most sensible passage in the whole correspondence, he writes these cautious and pregnant words—"You will of course endeavour to keep the cost of the remodelled Secretariat within moderate limits; and it appears to me that some reduction of work will probably be found practicable, without detriment to the public service, in the discontinuance of returns, reports and references which are now in many instances needlessly required from the subordinate Governments and Administrations. It should be remembered that the chief revenue work of the Empire is conducted by the local Governments, by whom all measures of improvement must chiefly be carried out. These Governments, from their constitution and experience of the districts which they administer, are fully competent for the duties required of them, and can only be embarrassed by a too minute interference with their proceedings. It seems to me essential that the proposed office should be founded on the understanding that, at least, so far as the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant Governors are concerned, its duties will be most efficiently performed by confining them to a general supervision of the principles of revenue administration, and by scrupulously avoiding all interference with details and with the ordinary powers of the local authorities. Special care must be taken that the concentration of the work under one head does not lead to the creation of business." Rather a damper, this, on the golden dreams in which Lord Mayo disported last April! The truth is that the new Department should, if it is to be useful, act as a Bureau of Information, a Court of Reference in doubtful or disputed cases, and a Treasury, somewhat given to be stingy and parsimonious, save in the matter of advances on good grounds. There would be ample room for distinction and usefulness in the performance of such functions, and the great advantage would be secured of throwing the responsibility as well as the work upon the agents who actually do it. The Government of India is reminded in another passage, and Lord Mayo's despatch shows that it stood in need of the reminder, that "The application of measures for the improvement of agriculture must in the last resort be mainly left to the Collectors of districts, and there is no other agency spread over all India which is capable of attending to the matter. The development of the agricultural resources of the districts committed to their charge has already been regarded as one of their primary duties, and numerous instances might be quoted to show that it has not been neglected." Now it is more probable, we do not say certain, that the local authorities familiar with the districts, would know best what "measures" would be most useful, and it would add to the intrinsic force of those measures if they were originated by those who have to apply them instead of by a sequestered body of intelligent young men sitting on the lofty seats supplied by the Supreme Government. Indeed, it is probable that there would be more vigour and decision lest waste of time and, perhaps, less waste of money, were there fewer references, and reports, and emendations and sanctions—less government by correspondence with persons hundreds of miles from the scene of operations, and ignorant of its site except from the map. The new Department will be an expensive blunder and an abiding nuisance if it is nussy and strongly centralized; but it may do a little good if restricted to the modest proportions we have ventured to indicate.

A RUMOUR was current in the town yesterday that a firm had received a private telegram reporting a renewal of negotiations for peace by the French. We have at this moment of writing no confirmation or contradiction; and driven to conjecture doubt the story altogether. If it is true not many hours will elapse before the fact is publicly reported by Mr. Reuter. If no such report arrives, the rumour will be—a rumour and nothing more.

THE Law Commissioners for revising the laws relating to the magisterial and police arrangements of this city held their first meeting last week at the Secretariat. The Commissioners are Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, who presides, and Messrs. A. T. Crawford, F. Souter, and J. Jardine. The questions referred to this Commission are, we believe, among others, the increase of jurisdiction of the magistrates, the improvement of the criminal procedure, and various matters connected with the Abkaree laws and the sale of poisons.

COMMANDER BROOK, of H. M. S. Ringdove, was drowned at Yokohama on the 12th December.

ADMIRAL COCKBURN is now staying at Government House, Calcutta, the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE Indian Paper Currency Act and the Cattle Trespass Act have received the assent of H. E. the Governor General.

MR. D. R. ONSLOW, B. A., Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council, has been allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

AN Association of native Engineers has been established in Calcutta, under the name of the Indian Engineers' Association. "One of its principal objects, it is whispered, is the regeneration, and, if this is impossible, the abolition, of the Department of Public Works!"

THE ceremony of the investiture of the Maharajah of Puttiala with the Star of India, at Calcutta, has been further postponed, and will not take place until about the close of February. The reason is that the presence of Lord Napier of Magdala is requisite, and His Excellency will be unable to be in Calcutta before the 20th of next month.

"THE latest English journals make mention of certain reductions in the native army having been resolved on. "It is more than probable," says the Calcutta "Examiner," "the statements thus put forth are correct. But, we believe, we are right in saying that no official intimation of the specified reductions has yet reached this country. And should there be war, there will be no reductions of any kind."

WITHIN a few days, says the "Pioneer," Nussecrabad may expect to see three distinguished visitors—the Bishop of Bombay, Major General Malcolm, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin, C.B., to inquire, respectively, into the state of the souls, the soldiers, and the soldiers' barracks of the station. The latter appear to possess just now the greatest interest for the general public, and Colonel Crommelin's report on the new barracks will, when it appears, find an expectant public.

THE Government of India seems to have been indulging secretly in a practice of admitting young ladies to the Uncovenanted Service, and have only now discovered that it is an expensive luxury; for we learn from the "Gazette of India" that the Governor General in Council considers that the "admission into the service of Government of other than *young men* tends to throw upon the State an undue liability in respect of pensionary allowances." We presume His Excellency here refers to the employment of young ladies!

THE tramway across the Cheyair river was swept away last Wednesday evening, and, as we learn from the "Madras Times" of the 21st, the running of through trains has consequently been suspended. "The baggage of the 2nd Wing of the 3rd P. L. I. had been packed in railway waggons when news of this occurrence was received, and the departure of the wing for Secunderabad has been necessarily postponed. The authorities were prepared for such a contingency, and a District Engineer, who was on the spot, is adopting measures to have the line ready for the trains as soon as possible. It is expected that through traffic will be resumed in a few days."

WRITING on the papers published respecting the proposed New Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, the well-informed "Englishman" says—"So far as we learn, no definite arrangements have been come to. The Duke of Argyll desires the Indian Government to submit a scheme for carrying out his views, but he does not say where the money is to be found for doing so. We understand that a committee of the principal Secretaries to Government has been for some time sitting with a view to effecting a sufficient saving, by a redistribution of offices, to pay for the new work without cost to the State. It is also rumoured that they have succeeded in doing this at a very trifling expense."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day American descriptions were firm. Surats dull. Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD held his third levée in Bombay in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, yesterday, at noon. Before the presentation, the gentlemen in attendance promenaded in the Town Hall for some time and went through the usual preliminaries. His Excellency arrived at noon with his guard and *suite*, and was received by a full guard of honour of the 19th Native Infantry. The levée commenced at noon, the Governor being supported by a numerous assembly of officers, and civil, military and naval dignitaries. A large number of gentlemen were presented, a list of whose names we shall publish as soon as possible.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. GENERAL OUTRAM.

REPORT BY THE CAPTAIN.

CAPTAIN TEASDALE, the commander of the late steamer General Outram, has presented the following report to Captain Pryce, Master Attendant, Bombay:—

To Captain E. C. PRYCE, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay.

SIR,—It is my painful duty to report to you the loss of the s.s. General Outram, of 176⅝ tons register, under my command, on the morning of the 16th instant, under the following circumstances:

The s.s. General Outram left Cochin on the evening of the 11th inst. for Bombay, calling at the intermediate ports, taking in and discharging cargo and passengers as usual. All went well; and on Sunday afternoon we arrived in

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th Jan., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 23rd Jan., 8-15 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 23rd Jan., 4-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY CITY MISSION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS.

THE annual meeting of the supporters and friends of the Bombay City Mission was held in the Durbar Room on Monday afternoon—Mr. C. E. Chapman in the chair. There was a fair attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Paton read the annual report of the committee describing the work of the Society for the past year. The operations had been carried on in Bombay only but would affect large numbers of men continually going from the town. Even, however, if they considered Bombay alone, no further argument was needed to induce men to help the Society than to bid them to look as they passed through the streets—where unchastity and drunkenness decked themselves in their most seductive dress to allure those unhappy ones whose good the Society sought. Hundreds were tempted, neglected, sinning, suffering and dying, perishing body and soul, and the work of the Society was to rescue them: and an urgent appeal was made for aid in such work. Attention was also drawn to the state of many European and Eurasian children in Bombay growing up in ignorance, irreligion, and vice. The missionary reported that there were to his knowledge fifty of these city Arabs,—children of families who had dropped into abject poverty in consequence of their misfortunes or vices, illegitimate children and legitimate children of mothers who were now leading lives of shame, children who were kept as begging impostors or employed to sell petty articles or to steal, and finally, those children whose inborn nomadic inclinations had led them to take to the streets from choice. No institution, the report stated, is at present in existence for the rescue of these little wanderers, but the committee is prepared to attempt their rescue, and meantime asked the community to help them by increased subscriptions. As to the missionaries it was stated that in the month of March last Mr. Poole, whose term of three years' service had expired, sent in his resignation and left for England. Since that time Mr. Kobke had been alone in the work, and the Society was unable to engage other agents, for want of funds. The Society had lost a good friend and supporter by the departure to England of the Rev. Duncan Macpherson; and the committee took the opportunity of testifying their sense of the zeal and interest with which he carried on the duties of secretary during a period of six years. A statement of the finances was appended to the report, from which it appeared that the income, including Rs. 82-3 from last year, had been Rs. 3,924-13-5, and the expenditure Rs. 3,362-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 562-5-5. The public subscriptions and donations had amounted to Rs. 1,248.

On the motion of the Rev. G. Bowen, seconded by Mr. E. D. Stead, it was agreed that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated.

Colonel Kirby moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—"That in view of the fact announced in the report, that there is a large number of outcast European and Eurasian children in the city of Bombay for whose secular and religious training no existing Society provides, it seems the duty of the City Mission to organise some plan for the rescue of these children: and also the duty of the Christian public to support the mission in the work."

The Rev. Dr. Jardine seconded the adoption of this resolution.

The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, in responding to the chairman's invitation to say a few words, remarked that he thought the special effort proposed to be made on behalf of the young must meet the hearty approval of all. He did not think he could give additional arguments to those already advanced, but he felt certainly with a feel of late with some surprise in his journeys to and fro to the jails, the Apollo Bunder and different parts of the city children of European parents not unfrequently playing with the natives or begging as in London and other large cities at home, and he thought no more important work could be undertaken than to educate and save these from degradation and ruin. He would also add that he had much pleasure in bearing witness to the excellent spirit of christian love, zeal, and diligence in which the missionary Mr. Kobke carried on his work. He, Mr. Keer, had often met him at the Sailors' Home, the European General Hospital, and elsewhere, and always with pleasure. There could be no doubt that one who had really "found Him of whom Moses in the Law and the Prophets did write" might be well able to direct or bring others to Him, though he might not be able to deliver systematic and elaborate discourses in public or write learned essays in defence of the doctrines or truths of Christianity. He believed Mr. Kobke's labours had often been blessed in directing inquirers into the way of peace; and he would commend the interests and work of the Society to their hearty support.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and passed.

On the motion of the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, seconded by Captain Robinson, it was agreed that the following should be the patron, officer-bearers, and members of committee for 1871:—

Patron—H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.
Honorary Treasurer—R. E. Bickerdike, Esq.
Honorary Secretaries—Rev. John Paton, and J. Morris, Esq., C.E.
COMMITTEE—H. Birdwood, Esq., C. S., Rev. Geo. Bowen, Rev. D. C. Boyd, Rev. T. Carss, C. E. Chapman, Esq., Colonel Davidson, R.E., G. H. Dick, Esq., W. S. Eccles, Esq., M.D., A. Edginton, Esq., Rev. E. Edwards, Rev. R. Jardine, Sc. D., Rev. W. B. Keer, J. Macdonald, Esq., Geo. Manson, Esq., Captain Oldham, R.E., W. P. Partridge, Esq., M.D., Captain Robinson, I.N., E. D. Stead, Esq., and G. R. Wilson, Esq.

This was all the business.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following suits:—

WILLIAM HAMDEN PRICE AND OTHERS VS. GOODOO PREMJEE.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 906-2-11 due on a redraft for cotton. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence. Service on the defendant having been proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the amount claimed, with interest on judgment.

ARMUGHOM HURRIHOM VS. VIZEBOOKHUNDASS HURRYHOM.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the amounts sued for to be recovered was Rs. 1,559-10, but since the opening of the Court the plaintiff had paid Rs. 1,500 on account, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 59-10. Decree was given for the balance with interest on the whole account at nine per cent. from November last, costs, and interest on judgment.

LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY VS. WALLJEE CURSONDASS.

This was a suit to recover on redrafts on consignments to England. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no defence. Mr. Benn proved the advances and that none of five redrafts had been accepted. He produced the usual documents, and decree was given for the amount, 7,659, with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 7,464 from 1st July 1870 till judgments, costs, and interest at 6 per cent on judgment. Speedy execution was ordered.

WILLIAM MCINROY AND OTHERS VS. MOHUNLAL KESSOWRAM.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson for the defendant.

Mr. Farran said the claim was for Rs. 3,719-11-8 on a redraft for cotton. The usual defence had been set up, namely, that if the cotton had realised more there would have been no cause of action against the defendants. Unfortunately it only realised 6¼d. per lb. instead of 7¼d.

Mr. Macpherson said the case was a very peculiar one, because two statements as to the price at which the cotton was sold in England had been furnished to the defendants by the plaintiffs, and he did not know which was the correct one. Then he was prepared to show that a precisely similar parcel of cotton, shipped at the same time, realised much more than that sent by the defendant. The plaintiffs themselves valued this cotton at nearly 8d. per lb. They informed the defendant that they had sold his cotton at 7¾d. per lb., and now they sent in an account stating that it only realised 6¼d.

Mr. Farran said that was a mistake, and he explained how it originated. The defendant consigned 228 bales altogether through the plaintiffs, 25 of which were sold at 7¾d. per lb., while the remainder realised from 6d. to 6¼d. On the very next day they wrote to the defendant explaining the mistake.

The Judge said there was no defence to the action, as far as he could see, now that this discrepancy had been cleared away.

Mr. Macpherson submitted to his Lordship's opinion and withdrawn from the case. Ultimately, a decree was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent, from the 24th December, costs, interest on judgment, and speedy execution.

The following cases were also disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

NUSSERWANJEE EDULJEE VS. VAKHUTCHUND LAKHMICHUND.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed Rs. 2,700. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. Decree was given for the amount.

NANABHOY NOWROJEE VS. MADHOWDASS GELLA.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff in this suit; there was no defence. The claim was for Rs. 6,331. Decree was given for that amount with costs.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & CO. VS. RUNGABAEE.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs in this case; there was no defence. The claim was for Rs. 2,925 due on a redraft. Decree was given for the amount with interest, and speedy execution was ordered.

THE GOKALDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.

WE have received a copy of a report of the working of the Gokaldas Tejpal Charities, from the commencement up to June last. Thakar Gokaldas Tejpal, a Hindoo merchant of Bombay belonging to the Bhattia class, expired on the 19th November 1867, at the age of forty-six. He left a large amount of property, out of which he directed Rs. 11,30,000, to be spent on educational and charitable objects under certain terms and restrictions. The following are the principal portions of the report by the committee.

The managing committee held its first meeting on the 14th December 1868, when Dr. Bhau Daji was appointed chairman of the committee; and at a subsequent meeting held on the 25th January 1869, Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik was appointed vice-chairman. Since their election the managing committee have held 29 meetings up to 30th June last. The executors having agreed to hand over the interest on the charitable funds mentioned in paragraphs 7, 8, 25, 27 and 28 of Shett Gokaldas Tejpal's will from the 1st of August 1868, to the committee, advertisements were published in the papers in the months of February, March and June 1869 inviting applications for assistance from the several funds of these charities. A detailed statement of the assistance rendered from the several funds shows a total of Rs. 2,152. A draft trust deed, directed to be prepared on the 25th January 1869, was circulated to the members of the committee on the 21st February and was ordered to be submitted to counsel on the 14th March 1869. It has since been received and a copy forwarded to the executors as well as to the solicitors of the committee, but it is to be regretted that differences amongst the executors and the executrix Shamavahoo, the wife of the deceased testator, have delayed the execution of the trust deed, as will be explained from the following correspondence:—

To the Executors of the late Gokaldas Tejpal, Esq., deceased.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

Gentlemen—We are instructed on behalf of the managing committee of the Gokaldas Tejpal Charities to call your attention to the several letters addressed to you by the secretary to the said charities requesting payment of the interest which fell due on the 31st August last on the Government five per-cent promissory notes for the sum of Rs. 9,31,700 which are now in your custody or control on behalf of such charities, and to call upon you immediately to pay such interest, giving you notice at the same time that if it be not paid within a week from the date a rest, such proceedings will be taken to enforce the payment thereof as our clients may be advised.—We are, your's truly,

(Sd.) ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay 28th June 1870.

To Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attornies to the Managing Committee of the Charities of Gokaldas Tejpal.

Dear Sirs—Your two letters of the 22nd inst., addressed to Messrs. Dwarkadas Vassoolje and Lakhmidas Khimjee, are placed in our hands, and in reply we are instructed to express our clients' regret that they cannot comply with your client's request without Shamavahoo's concurrence, and we have therefore to refer you to her.

We also beg to state that our clients have no objection to comply with your request if their co-executrix gives her consent.

If your clients after this information choose to take legal steps, our clients will of course, lay the facts of their case before the judge and are ready to abide by the court's decision.

You are aware that no trust deed has been yet made, and our clients cannot recognise any person or persons as trustees.

The draft submitted for our clients' approval is in our hand, and we will approve it with some modifications, but we fear of its being executed without the consent of Shamavahoo also,—Your's truly,

(Sd.) REMINGTON, HORE AND LANGLEY.

On the 21st February 1869 it was proposed and carried that until a suitable house could be purchased for the accommodation of the boarding school and Sanskrit college, a place should be rented for the purpose of opening those institutions. Whilst these enquiries were in progress, a suitable building belonging to the estate of Mr. Pestonji Framji Cama was offered for sale and an agreement to purchase the same on account of these charities was entered into on the 29th June 1869; but the committee regret to state that the purchase was not completed by the executors until the 1st June 1870. The building has not yet been made over to the committee, and in consequence of the communication received from the solicitors of the executors dated the 28th June 1870 the committee will be unable either to receive charge of the building or to open the Sanskrit college and boarding school contemplated by the deceased, until the trust deed is executed and the interest of the several endowments is regularly made over to the treasurers of this committee.

On the 1st April 1869, the committee took charge of the girls' school which had hitherto been conducted by Mr. Dadabhai Vasanji and styled it after the name of the deceased Shett Gokaldas, as laid down in paragraph 8 of his last will and testament. The account of the funds of this school has been over-drawn to the extent of Rs. 755-10-0, and it is a matter of consideration whether, under the circumstances, the school can be kept open until the execution of the trust deed.

The Kothara School in Kutch had been already opened by the deceased Shett Gokaldas during his lifetime, and the charge of it was handed over to the committee from 1st August 1865. Its continuance is now a matter of anxious consideration to the committee for the reason adduced in the above paragraph. The account of the institution has also been overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 658-3-0.

The Law and Medical Fund.—Annexed is a statement of sums paid from this fund. Lord Lytton has only made a considerable donation from this fund was to Mr. Daphtary, licentiate of Medicine, Bombay University, who has signified his desire to proceed to England to improve his knowledge of Medicine and Surgery. Mr. Daphtary has passed the following examinations: 1. The primary Examination in Anatomy and Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. (See *Lancet* of November 1869, page 692.) 2. The final examination for the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. (See *Lancet* of February 1870, page 214.). He has furnished the committee with a good-conduct certificate from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, as required by the resolution of this committee when assistance was first granted to him, and has applied for additional assistance which the committee regret they had no money to grant out of the said fund. The other donees were all students of the Grant Medical College to whom small stipends were assigned in order to help them in their studies.

The Anglo-Vernacular School near Moombadevi.—This school bears the name of the late Gokaldas Tejpal, who had endowed this school with a sum of Rs. 20,000 in five per cent Government paper in addition to the Rs. 12,000 in the same securities originally deposited by him with the Accountant General, Bombay, with a view to its being placed on a better footing. Since August 1865, the committee has been making a monthly contribution of Rs. 25 to the school out of the interest accruing on the fund of Rs. 20,000. Steps will be taken as enjoined in the will to solicit Government to grant under the original stipulations a money subsidy equal to the amount of Rs. 1,000 which the committee is prepared to expend annually on account of this school. But this account has been overdrawn like the others previously mentioned.

Appended is the list of donations to the poor of the Bhattia community granted in accordance with paragraph 8th of the will. (Total Rs. 192). The committee has defrayed the funeral expenses of a destitute deceased member of the Bhattia community from "The fund for providing for the funeral rites and ceremonies of destitute persons." The committee has likewise expended 250 rupees on the marriage of a destitute Bhattia girl from "The destitute girls' marriage provision fund." Several other applications for relief from persons belonging to the Bhattia section have been received; but the consideration of these has been postponed until the execution of the trust deed. It was the desire of the testator to diffuse education at other places in Kutch, such as Mandavie, Nalia, Vizana and Jakhao, where steps would have been taken ere this to open Gujarati schools, but the committee regret that under the circumstances noted in the paragraphs 11 and 12 (the dispute) they have been unable to make any progress in this direction. When the trust deed is executed, and the funds are made available for the purpose, letters will be duly addressed to the Kutch Durbar and the Political Agent in Kutch, and with their assistance, the several establishments will be at once organized.

No trust deed having yet been executed all the funds remain in charge of the executors, and except the first payment of interest to the treasurers of this committee, no interest has been received from the executors, although frequent applications have been made to them, demanding the moneys for the purposes of carrying on the several institutions mentioned in the deceased's will.

The committee appointed Mr Kahandas Tapidas their secretary on the 3rd August 1869; the duties of that office having till then been discharged by Mr. Gopinath Sudaseeji who had been appointed secretary by the executors of the deceased's will. On Mr. Kahandas assuming the office of secretary, he suggested to the committee a system according to which the accounts of the charities should be kept. This was approved of and adopted and the books have since been kept in conformity therewith. The secretary also reorganized the office establishment, and supplied uniform pay abstract forms to the schools of these charities.

The committee have appointed Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop attorneys of these charities, and placed in their hands a copy of the printed draft of the trust deed prepared by counsel with a request to put it into such a form as may most effectually carry out the wishes of the testator. A copy of the same document was also sent to the executors requesting them to expedite its execution; but owing to circumstances related in paragraphs 11 and 12 of this report the matter is yet delayed.

The executors had applied to Government under the terms of paragraph 8th of the will for a favourable note of interest and for accepting a trusteeship to these charities. They have declined to do so except upon certain terms which the committee could not accede to having regard to the provisions of the will.

Kutch Mandavie Sanskrit College Building.—Prior to the appointment of this committee the executors of the late Shett Gokaldas's last will and testament had purchased a house at Kutch Mandavie for a Sanskrit College indicated in paragraph 7 of the said will at an outlay of Rs. 10,710. This appears from the accounts furnished by the executors; but the title-deeds of this property have not yet been supplied; and the committee will not be in a position to make any use of the building until the trust deed is executed.

The committee has been very efficiently assisted by the secretary, Mr. Kahandas Tapidas; and his assistant, Mr. Tulsidas Harjivandas, has also made himself generally useful.

Appended to the report is a balance sheet of the charities, made up to 30th June 1870, with the Auditors' report thereon and a statement of the income and expenditure for the same period.

THE P. W. D. FRAUDS IN KHANDEISH.

THE ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. G. A. HOBART.)

THE Court sat at 11 o'clock this forenoon (Tuesday, January 17), and, as on the former day, the Court room was crowded with natives.

The first witness called was Pandoorung Bhickajee, a vakeel of the Dhoolia Court, who, examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, said—The relatives of Govind Narain, Sai Nursapa, and Casinath Dinkur sent me as a vakeel to the magistrate's court when these men were being tried. I and Venaik Trimbuck, also called Dajeeba, were so sent. We went to Sooltanpore. We both went to Mr. Pritchard's tent at Sooltanpore. Venaik Trimbuck told the sahib in my presence that the relatives of the three accused had sent us to act in their behalf, and that we wished to speak to them to arrange about our reward, &c. Mr. Pritchard said, "Take each prisoner separately outside the tent," and ordered Hafizoola to be present when the conversation was carried on. We acted in accordance with that order. We took each prisoner separately outside the tent. We vakeels were both together when we conversed with the prisoners. Hafizoola too was present. Casinath Dinkur was first taken outside the tent, after him Govind Narain. We talked to Govind Narain seven or eight cubits outside the tent. Venaik Trimbuck spoke to the prisoner. He spoke in Marathi. Hafizoola was standing quite close by. I said to Venaik Trimbuck, "Hafizoola is close by. It will be difficult for us to hear all the prisoners want to say, so first ask them about what they will pay us." I can't remember the whole conversation. Venaik Trimbuck said "it is uncertain how long your case will last."

Mr. Pritchard said he objected to the witness stating what Venaik Trimbuck said to him then. It would be hearsay evidence. What another person said who was to be called himself as a witness could not be taken.

The Judge—I think it may, Hafizoola being present.

Mr. Pritchard—Is Hafizoola an accused person?

The Judge—I do not say exactly an accused.

Mr. Pritchard—You cannot have him both as prosecutor and accused. Your Lordship has ruled that he is one of the prosecutors. Mr. Bala Mungesh cannot have him both ways.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle—Of course Mr. Pritchard has been from the beginning trying to make out that he and the two police inspectors are the accused, while it has been proved over and over again that at present the only accused persons are Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa, whose evidence is being taken down by order of the High Court.

Mr. Pritchard—Does your Lordship rule that what this witness is to be allowed to repeat what another witness who is yet to be examined said to him? Your Lordship says we cannot be taken as accused persons, and the only way in which the reception of this evidence could be justified on the ground that the conversation took place in presence of one of the accused. You cannot have Hafizoola one moment an accused person, and the next moment a witness.

The Judge—At any rate Govind Narain was there, on that ground too.

The examination was then continued, when the witness said—Venaik Trimbuck said, "It is uncertain how long your case will last. It is adjourned from time to time, and it will cost you for two vakeels a certain sum a day. Will you undertake to pay us that sum?" Govind Narain said—

Mr. Pritchard said he must again object to the witness stating what was said to him.

The Judge did not think the question was unfair. He might say, however, that he would not take it down in his notes.

Mr. Pritchard—With all due respect I would say that your Lordship's notes are not the evidence.

The Judge—My notes are everything to me.

Mr. Pritchard—The Marathi depositions are the real evidence in the case. No one could be brought up on a charge of perjury on what is written on your Lordship's notes. If there were any discrepancies, your Lordship would be bound by the Marathi depositions.

The Judge—No I go to my notes.

Mr. Pritchard—But I have another objection to urge, viz., that this inquiry was ordered by the High Court to ascertain the circumstances under which the confessions of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were obtained, so that all this is quite irrelevant.

The Judge—What he commenced to say just now was quite relevant.

Mr. Pritchard—I submit, my Lord, that an account of an interview between these prisoners and their vakeel that took place days after the confessions were taken is utterly irrelevant. The witness says that Govind and two vakeels went out of the tent. Well, what has that to do with the extortion of the confessions of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa? The whole of what has been asked about these vakeels is beside the question. The High Court simply ordered an inquiry into the way in which the confessions of the two men were obtained. There is the order of the High Court, and it says, "it becomes absolutely necessary that the circumstances under which the admissions were made should be investigated and reported to us."

The Judge—Well, I think what was asked is evidence. You may think not.

Mr. Pritchard—But your Lordship is going altogether beyond the High Court's order.

The Judge—That is for me to consider.

Mr. Pritchard—As your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle then asked another question about the conversation between Govind Narain and the vakeels.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Wagle, we don't want their conversation at all events.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle—These three persons were convicted together, appealed together, and one of the grounds of appeal was that they had not been allowed proper access to their vakeels. Now here is a person who was an accused at the time, who was sentenced, and at that time he was not allowed proper access to his vakeel, and he states things as they actually took place, and I do not see why his statement about things occurring in his own presence should not be taken.

The Judge—Well, I think that so far it is evidence—Hafizoola went out of the tent, and Mr. Pritchard gave a certain order.

Mr. Bala Mungesh—Well, if I ask about that Mr. Pritchard charges me with leading the witness.

The Judge—Well, go on, will you. What I consider to be evidence I take down in my own notes, and what goes on the depositions the High Court will consider. You cannot keep everything out of the Marathi depositions; the thing was never done yet.

Mr. Bala Mungesh—In Bombay, solicitors are allowed to have access to witnesses and take down what they are going to state. Here that practise does not prevail. I only know that this person was in the Court when Mr. Pritchard gave that order and knows what was done.

Examination resumed.—Govind Narain said—he could not afford so much. I cannot remember whether there was any conversation between Govind Narain and us professionally as vakeels. Govind Narain, Hafizoola, and we two vakeels were alone present. I had no conversation with Sai Nursapa, and Venaik Trimbuck had none in my presence. I did not give Govind Narain any professional advice, because, as I had before said to Venaik Trimbuck, we could not speak in Hafizoola's presence. I can't remember whether Mr. Pritchard gave any orders as to the manner in which I was to talk to the prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard—When we went into Mr. Pritchard's tent, Sai Nursapa was there. Sai Nursapa said he did not want any vakeel. We did not ask Mr. Pritchard to let us have an interview with him. Neither I nor Venayekrao made any representation to Mr. Pritchard that we were impeded in conversation with the prisoners by the presence of Hafizoola. When Hafizoola came out of the tent I said to Venayekrao in English that we should not be able to have any proper interview with the prisoners, so let us arrange about what our pay is to be. After we had talked with Govind Narain and Casinath Dinkur, we went back into the tent and said to Mr. Pritchard, "The prisoners do not employ us." We left immediately afterwards. The prisoners' relatives had instructed us to go and see the prisoners, to hear what they had to say to us, and if we could agree as to terms with them, to stop and defend them. I do not remember that the prisoners then made any objection to Hafizoola's presence.

To the Court—Mr. Pritchard said in English—"Take the prisoners outside the tent and talk to them." Hafizoola was then present.

Casinath Dinkur, late sheristadar to Captain Thomson, late Executive Engineer, Khandeish, examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, said—I know Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa. I remember a case in which they and I were tried before Mr. Pritchard. Two vakeels named Dajeeba and Pandoorung came to Sooltanpore to assist us in our defence. I first saw those vakeels in Mr. Pritchard's tent. I, Sai Nursapa, Govind Narain, Hafizoola, Baka Sahib, inspector, Mr. Pritchard's sheristadar, and others whom I don't remember, were then in the tent. Mr. Pritchard, too, was there. The vakeels said they had come as the prisoners' vakeels. Both vakeels said this. Mr. Pritchard asked them why they had not come at 10 o'clock when the Court sat. They did not answer. Mr. Pritchard then said that if the accused wished to consult their vakeels they must do so in presence of the inspector. I, Hafizoola, and the vakeels went out. I could not tell my private affairs to any vakeels in presence of a third party. I was not present when Govind Narain met the vakeels. I went back to the tent after I had had my interview with the vakeels. I do not know when Govind Narain and the vakeels sat together or what happened between them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard—I made no complaint to Mr. Pritchard that I had not been able to have a proper interview with the vakeels on account of Hafizoola's presence, nor did the other prisoners or the vakeels themselves as far as I remember. I went back into the tent and said "I do not want any vakeels," because I know I should not be punished unjustly by the sahib. The sahib then said to me, "I am not going to commit the case." From that I understood that the sahib was going to dispose of the case himself.

To the Court—Sai Nursapa understands English a little. Govind Narain does not understand it at all.

Khunduo Sing, formerly a carkoon in the Public Works Department, examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, deposed—I know Sai Nursapa. He and I belonged to the same department. We were arrested at the same time in Malligaum. I, Sai Nursapa, and Govind Narain were taken in carts, at some distance apart, to the sahib's camp, by way of Wudell, Daturlee, Nizampoor, and other villages. I saw Sai Nursapa walking for three or four kos before we got to Mhurr. He walked as far as Mhurr. I saw this. My cart was ahead of Sai Nursapa's. This was at 11 o'clock in the day at the end of last March. The inspectors were in the cart behind; Inspector Hafizoola was walking with him. Baba Sahib, inspector, was in his cart.

Cross-examination was reserved.

To the Court—I did not observe how Sai Nursapa was walking. Witness (correcting himself) said—I once or twice saw the inspector walking. I did not notice afterwards whether he was walking or whether he got into his cart again.

Balajee Absjee, a Brahmin of Malligaum, examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, deposed—I know Sai Nursapa. I remember his being arrested. I know Govind Narain. He was arrested at Sungoneshwur. I went with him after he was arrested from the time he left Malligaum till he was brought to Dhoolia prison. From Malligaum he went to Wudwan, Kakoordee, Mhurr, Eetni, Daturlee Zeytana, Chudwell Korda, Nundorbar, Tonokheira, Futteypore, Arnoda, Sooltanpore, Jowda, Tulloda. I accompanied him as his cook. I started with him in his own cart with hired bullocks. I was at Daturlee with him. About twelve o'clock at night Hafizoola, inspector, came and called him and took him away. Hafizoola called out to him. He took him to a nullah. I went after him. I heard some one calling out "They are beating me, they are beating me." I recognised the voice as Govind Narain's. I remained quiet, to observe what might happen afterwards. They then said to him, "You must say what we tell you." They went on instructing him to confess for a long time. Hafizoola kept instructing him. This went on for about an hour. I sat quiet. Who would let me go near? I went home to my lodging. Govind Narain came there after me. I cooked Govind Narain's food, all the time, but there was an interval during which I was not allowed to cook for him. The prohibition was given at Chudwell Korda, where we met Mr. Pritchard. I was in the middle of cooking Govind Narain's food, when the inspector told me to get up and go. I went away. The next day he was taken to the sahib's tent. He was fasting all day. In the evening a sepoy was sent to tell me to cook his food. I took food to his lodging and left it there in a dish. I was not aware when Govind Narain's cart left, so I did not cook for him next day, or until I met him sick at Shada. I cooked for him from that time until we arrived at Dhoolia. Govind Narain was constantly kept handcuffed from the time he left Malligaum. They were kept handcuffed up to the time they met their vakeels at Sooltanpore. After that the handcuffs were taken off. After they were sentenced they were handcuffed till they arrived at Dhoolia.

Cross-examination reserved.

Chintamon Anunt, First Grade Overseer, P. W. D., deposed—I know Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa. I heard they had been arrested, but I did not see them arrested. I don't know by which road they were taken. I saw them in Mr. Pritchard's Court at Tulloda first after they were arrested.

Mr. Pritchard declined to cross-examine.

Kamajee bin Ling, stone mason, Malligaum, examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, deposed—I know Sai Nursapa. I remember his being arrested. He was taken to the travellers' bungalow and thence to Wudell. I went with him as his cook. He went by Karkoordee and Mhurr. I went in the cart with him. He was made to walk two or three kos near Mhurr. This was in the day time. Khan Sahib, inspector, made him walk. After Mhurr we went to Daturlee, or a village of some such name. That night, in the middle of the night, Khan Sahib came and called him, and said the sahib wanted him. He was then taken away by Hafizoola. I don't know where he was taken. He was not taken away far. He was taken away 100 paces. I could not see in the darkness how far he was taken. He cried when he came back. I heard him calling out. I recognised the voice as Sai Nursapa's. I was prevented for a short time from cooking for him. I don't know when this happened. This was for two or three days. He was handcuffed. He was not handcuffed at Malligaum. He was handcuffed afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard—When Sai Nursapa walked, sepoys walked with him; no one else walked with him. The inspector walked a little way with him and then got into his cart. There were other carts with the inspector. Sepoys and puttiwallas were with Sai Nursapa. They walked. They walked two or three kos. They walked all the way. I went on ahead in my cart. The sepoys and Sai Nursapa followed. Hafizoola's cart was with mine. Sai Nursapa walked behind Hafizoola's cart. I can't say whether he walked close behind the cart, or some distance from it. When Sai Nursapa walked and I was sitting in the cart, I cannot remember whether another cart was between me and Sai Nursapa. I did not see Sai Nursapa out of my cart and the sepoys between the time he left Mhurr. He was a long way off. time he got into it again. He remained behind; I went on ahead. Hafizoola's cart was with mine at first. Hafizoola afterwards remained behind. I met his cart at Mhurr. Sai Nursapa and I arrived at Daturlee together. He and I put up in the same lodging. In the middle of the night I was turned out and Sai Nursapa was taken away. He was taken away about 100 paces. I did not go with him. I went and stood by the next house to where we lodged. After Sai Nursapa was taken away I went back to our lodging two or three times. Sai Nursapa shouted, beating his mouth with his hand. I heard him thus shouting all the time he was absent. After he was brought back I heard no more such shouts. He began to cry after he came back to his lodging. I don't know whether any other inspector was present. I knew from the shouts that it was Sai who was shouting. They took him away from his lodging once only that night. The Fanjra river was by Daturlee. I cannot remember whether our lodging was on the river side or on the opposite side of Daturlee. I don't know whether Sai was taken in the direction of the river or in the direction of the hills. I cannot remember whether what I have described happened the day we got to Daturlee or the next day. I remember distinctly that Sai was not handcuffed when taken outside of his lodging. Nor when he came back. Sai was taken twice from his lodging at Daturlee. I can't remember whether the second occasion was at night or in the day time. Sai was not handcuffed at all at Daturlee. He was handcuffed afterwards. I don't know the village called Chudwell Korda. I saw Mr. Pritchard's tent at Chudwell Korda for the first time. I heard nothing of any harm having been done to the prisoners at Chudwell Korda. I was not with Sai Nursapa there. I was forbidden to go near him the very day we got to Chudwell Korda. I can't say whether I was turned away the day I went to Chudwell or the day I left Chudwell. I don't remember how long we remained at Chudwell. I saw Mr. Pritchard after we left Chudwell. I can't say whether Sai Nursapa was then a prisoner. I can't remember whether I told Mr. Pritchard of the ill treatment of Sai Nursapa. When I saw Mr. Pritchard I used to cook Sai Nursapa's food, and can't say whether any other Europeans were in Mr. Pritchard's camp. From the day I heard Sai Nursapa cry out at Daturlee till I stood up to give evidence in this Court I have not mentioned to any one whatever that Sai Nursapa had been ill treated. I came alone from Malligaum here and put up in the Dhurrumsala. I have never spoken to any one about this case. I am now standing up in a "bungalow." I don't know whether the people call this "the Court" or not. No one told me to go to the Court. No one showed me the way. People came here, so I came too. A puttiwalla told me to go to Dhoolia to give evidence in a case. He told me I was sent for to give evidence in this particular case. No puttiwalla accompanied me here. I know both the inspectors now called into Court (Hafizoola and Narain Krishna).

To the Court—One of the men I now see they call "Khan Sahib." The other's name I do not know.

Purusram bin Chuttur Sing, of Malligaum, lately a puttiwalla in the P. W. D., examined by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, deposed—I know Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain. I know they were arrested. I know nothing of what happened after Malligaum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pritchard—I know Mr. Macfarlane. I gave a deposition before him.

To Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle—The deposition I gave was about Khunduo Sing, a relation of mine, having been beaten. Khunduo Sing was in the Public Works Department.

At the conclusion of proceedings, Mr. Pritchard asked the Judge when he would proceed with the case.

The Judge—How many more witnesses has Mr. Bala Mungesh to examine?

Mr. Bala Mungesh—Three, my Lord; Capt. Lee, Lieut. Haydon, and Dajeeba Golay—Capt. Lee's head clerk will serve my purpose as well as Capt. Lee himself—and from what I now learn from my clients he will also be able to prove the same papers for which I applied that Lieut. Haydon's evidence might be taken.

The Judge—I think Bala Mungesh Wagle's clients are certainly to blame, and that he ought to have advised them better than to put people to so much inconvenience when there is no reason why they should be called. He should have ascertained whether their presence was necessary before summoning them.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle said he had only acted according to his instructions.

Mr. Pritchard—I have before urged on your Lordship that the sole object of these proceedings is to embarrass me in carrying out the duties which Government has given me to do. Mr. Anstey has, I believe, been engaged by a number of employés in the Public Works Department to harass me in every possible way; he is making himself the mouthpiece of a gang of swindlers, and in the execution of what he considers his duty has brought a charge of torture against me, for the purpose of keeping me away from my work at Poona. I therefore ask your Lordship to let the case go on as quickly as possible. Your Lordship postponed the case for a whole week to allow time for the witnesses on the other side to reach Dhoolia, and it now appears that not a single witness who has come was more than thirty miles from the place. Your Lordship fixed the day entirely without my knowledge, or I should then have opposed the grant of so long an adjournment.

The Judge—I beg your pardon. The case was taken up on the 10th, entirely to suit your convenience.

Mr. Pritchard—Yes, but after the 10th it was adjourned for a whole week.

The Judge—Because one witness was at Poona and it was impossible to get him here before the 17th. At all events, I won't take evidence on the other side before the evidence on this side is finished.

Mr. Pritchard said there was the cross-examination of three witnesses which could be gone on with to-morrow.

The Judge—Yes, I can take that to-morrow.

Mr. Pritchard—What if the witnesses of Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle are not here on the 19th?

The Judge—Oh, of course we cannot wait for ever.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

FATAL BUGGY ACCIDENT.

ON Saturday evening a Hindoo woman named Mallee went with her son to the house of her son-in-law, where they drank some country liquor. They left the place at about 6-30 P.M., and came down on the Back Bay side of Malabar Hill. On getting to the new road at Chowpatty, a buggy came towards them. The horse was trotting. The woman, who was walking in the front, was knocked down by the horse. The son called out and the driver of the buggy pulled up at once. A European gentleman who was in the buggy got down and gave the buggy to take the woman to the Jamsetjee Hospital. She was taken to the hospital by a police peon, where she died the same night.

An adjourned inquest was held on the body on Monday at the Coroner's office, when the following facts were elicited:—

Mr. Charles Edward Ashburner said—I am a merchant, and reside at No. 156 Malabar Hill. On the evening of the 21st instant, I engaged a buggy, driven by the man now present, who says his name is Syed Hoosseintoo take me from the Byculla Club to my house on Malabar Hill. I engaged him at about a quarter to 7 o'clock. His lamps were lighted. On reaching that part of the road up to Malabar Hill, which is opposite the third milestone, the buggy driver was driving his horse at a trot at a pace between six and seven miles an hour. He was in the middle of the road. It was perfectly dark. I did not see anybody in the road, but I suddenly felt a slight concussion, and saw some articles in the basket being scattered in the road. The driver pulled up immediately—in fact so suddenly, that a buggy that was immediately behind us ran into the buggy. I was in and pushed the horse on. When the driver pulled up, I saw an old woman lying under the horse's legs. Directly afterwards a man who was on the road, and who afterwards said he was the deceased's son, rushed up and caught hold of the horse's head and pulled the buggy and horse over her body. The horse trod on her and the wheel of the buggy passed over her body. As soon as I felt the concussion and saw the old woman under the horse's legs I jumped

but would not be as beneficial to the cotton interest as a railway from the cotton districts to Carwar, do not seem to be based on a sufficiently large view of the question. No doubt if the only question were a single line to join Hooblee or Bunkapoor with the sea on one side, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Sholapoor on the other, the conclusion of Colonel Trevor that the latter is preferable in view of the general convenience of the community, irrespective of the cotton trade, may be sustained. But it does not seem right to the Government of India to deal with the question in this partial manner, and the future extension of lines in connexion with the approach to the harbour of Carwar is an essential consideration.

9. Having overcome the expected difficulties of the Ghât, it is manifest that a new highway for the export by sea of all produce from the centre of the Indian Peninsula is given, and it is in this light that the new line of railway should be chiefly viewed, and not as mere local convenience.

10. In conclusion, I am directed to communicate for information copy of a memorandum, in which are embodied the general views of the Government of India on the subject of the character of the new lines of railway to be carried out by the State.

FROM COLONEL M. K. KENNEDY, R.E., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, TO THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P. W. DEPT., DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1870.

With reference to your No. 100 of the 17th January last, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the result of last season's work on the location of the Carwar railway, and of the conclusions which have been arrived at therefrom by this Government. The operations of the survey parties were principally confined to the endeavour to obtain a better line than Mr. Buchanan's by the Arbyle Ghât route, and to obtain a new line by the Wuddy Ghât, as suggested in para. 7 of letter from the Government of India under reply.

2. Mr. Shaw also examined the Kyga Ghât, and country below the Barbally; but, finding the country above and below the former would require heavier works than by the Arbyle route, that in the latter there would be a very difficult ascent to make, and that in both cases the line would run into Carwar in a most inconvenient manner, did not consider it worth while to prosecute the surveys of these passes. In this conclusion this Government concur.

3. On the Arbyle line the trace below the Ghât has been much improved. The principal point to ascertain however, was the respective merits of the Arbyle and Wuddy Ghâts, and the following data have been obtained, from which a comparison can be made:—

	Arbyle Ghat. M.	Chs	Wuddy. M.	Chs
Total length is	9	48	10	54.
Rise of ...	1,291 feet.		1,432 feet.	
Average grade ...	1 in 39		1 in, 39	

Gradients...	Chs.	L.		Chs.	L.
1 in 39	173	36	...	134	0
1 in 31	...	...	...	128	75
1 in 32	...	...	...	38	50
1 in 33	110	5	...	...	...
1 in 34	254	29	...	209	33
1 in 38	...	...	...	92	65
1 in 39	...	...	...	52	40
1 in 40	42	35	...	...	...
1 in 50	17	0	...	...	...
1 in 60	2	0	...	...	...
1 in 70	109	25	...	...	...
1 in 104	...	...	...	62	0
Level	46	27	...	26	55
1 in 431-20	...	...	...	58	80

The respectively length of grades, therefore, of 1 in 40, and under, are on Arbyle 580 chains, Wuddy 707 chains.

The largest continuous heavy grade of 1 in 35, and under, is on—

	Arbyle.	Wuddy.
	222 Chs.	492 Chs.
Earth-work ...		
Ballast ...		
Retaining walls ...	In favour of	...
Permanent Way ...		
Bridges and Culverts		
Rock cutting ...	...	In favour of
Tunnelling ...		
Viaducts ...	None	1 Gungawully.
Principal Bridges at 10 feet and over are	Five 10 feet. ... Ten 10 feet. One 30 ,, ... Two 15 ,, semi. Two 30 ,, semi ... Three 40 ,, ... One 30 ,, ... One 50 ,, One 60 ,, G. ... One 60 ,,	
Total running feet of waterway, including culverts (not Gungawully)	478 ...	628

4. Accepting Mr. Shaw's quantities on the two Ghats, but adopting higher rates in some instances than those given by him, the respective cost will be as follows:—

	Arbyle. Rs.	Wuddy. Rs.
975,908 C. yds. Earth-work, 91 as. ...	5,64,194	
9 M. 48 chains Ballast, Rs. 7,000 ...	67,250	
Bridges, Culverts ...	2,66,805	
[illegible]	1,227	
[illegible]	1,81,348	
[illegible]	12,20,470	
	Wuddy. Rs.	
1,029,835 C. yds. Earth-work, 92 as. ...	5,93,840	
10 M. 54 Chs. Ballast, at Rs. 7,000 ...	74,725	
Bridges, Culverts ...	4,16,109	
Interlie, 34,2 8, at Rs. 1 ...	34,248	
2,640 L. yds. Retaining walls, at Rs. 50 ...	1,32,000	
10 M 54 chains Permanent way, at Rs. 20,000 ...	2,13,500	
Gungawully, 10 spans of 90 feet, at Rs 400 a running foot ...	3,60,000	
Total ...	18,16,413	
Add 10 per cent. Contingencies ...	1,81,641	
	19,98,054	
	12,20,470	
Difference in favour of Arbyle ...	6,77,584	

Say, with extra length of fencing, side ditches, &c., 7 lakhs

5. The principal points that were urged in favour of the Wuddy over the Arbyle were as follows:—

1st.—That it would probably prove more healthy.

2nd.—That an easier and cheaper line would be obtained.

3rd.—That it would be preferable for the cotton trade to take the line to Guduk via Sirsi and Bunkapoor, than via Yellapoor and Hooblee.

6. With regard to the 1st point, Mr. Shaw reports that—

"At the conclusion of the Wuddy Ghat survey on the 12th June, out of a survey party of 7 Europeans and 3 Natives, 6 Europeans and 2 Natives were sick, and the coolies also suffered severely."

7. With regard to the 2nd point, actual survey has shown that an easier and cheaper line is obtainable by the Arbyle Line, which also avoids an expensive crossing over the Gungawally River, and has the advantage of a made road in close proximity the whole way.

8. With regard to the 3rd point, the Government of India having declared that the line to Carwar down the Ghats was to be regarded not as a local convenience, but as an outlet to a new seaport of the produces of the whole of the Indian Peninsula, and having also stated that lines are to branch off from it to the north to Belgaum, Kolapoor, &c., to the south to Bangalore, and to the coast to Bellary, it is obviously desirable that a large centre of trade likely Hoobleo should be selected as the converging point of these several lines, instead of a small village like Bunkapoor. A line from Bunkapoor to Guduk would run for half its length through Native States, while a line from Hoobleo to that town would pass exclusively through British territory; and it does not appear that the former, as regards the cotton traffic, would have any advantage over the latter.

9. The above points having been taken into consideration, this Government have finally determined in favour of the Arbyle Ghat route, and Mr. Shaw has been directed to complete the survey from Carwar to Guduk, laying out the line between Yellapoor and Hoobleo, with a view to a branch to Bunkapoor.

10. The result of the changes on the Arbyle Ghat route may be summed up as follows:—

1st.—The length of the railway has been increased from 55½ to 61½ miles.

2nd.—The ruling gradient on the Ghat is now 1 in 30, instead of 1 in 17.

3rd.—The ruling gradient on the remainder of the line has been lowered from 1 in 60 to 1 in 85.

4th.—The curves have been sharpened from a minimum radius of 12 to 4½ chains.

5th.—The length of the tunnelling has been reduced from 3,019 to 398 lineal yards.

6th. The average depth of earth-work is now 9, instead of 10½ feet.

7th.—The cost of carrying out the work is reduced by about 10 per cent.

11. The mileage cost of a 3 feet 6 inch gauge railway, with curves of minimum radius of 4½ chains, as far as it can now be arrived at, will probably be £10,000. It is probable that this average may be still further reduced by a reduction of the gauge to 2 feet 9 inches, by reducing the curves to a minimum of 3 chains, and by the extensions proposed over the easier country above the Ghâts.

12. In para. 25 of Colonel Trevor's printed report, the net profits are calculated at Rs. 6,000 per mile, without taking into account the indirect profits alluded to in his para. 26. It is therefore considered that the financial prospects of the line are sufficiently encouraging to render the active prosecution and completion of the survey both advisable and important.

FROM MAJOR E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R.E., DEPT. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA, P. W. DEPT., TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY, P. W. DEPT., RAILWAY BRANCH, DATED 13TH JANUARY 1871.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1686, dated the 5th December last, summarising the results of the last season's surveys of the alternative routes for the railway from Carwar to the Deccan near Dharwar, and intimating that the Government of Bombay prefer the Arbyle Ghât route, and have issued instructions for the completion of the survey from Carwar to Guduk, the line between Yellapoor and Hoobleo being laid out with a view to a branch to Bunkapoor.

2. The previous reports submitted to the Government of India leave little room for doubt that Hoobleo with its 50,000 inhabitants, probably the most populous town in the Deccan south of Poona, and the centre of a large and valuable trade, should be on any line of railway constructed in this district. Dharwar with its 30,000 inhabitants also has strong, though secondary, claims. Bunkapoor is a large village, but a place of no trade. The best New Orleans cotton is grown in its vicinity, but the growers find their market at Coompta and not at Bunkapoor, which, equally with Hoobleo and Dharwar, is on the margin of the cotton-field. Some extension into the heart of the cotton-field, perhaps to Guduk, may, therefore, be proper, but the alignment of an eastern extension should not be made without reference to a future connection with the Madras Railway system.

3. The north and south line of the Southern Mahratta Railway will probably pass from Mysore through Bunkapoor, Hoobleo and Dharwar. Wherever, then, the point of junction with the Carwar line may be, Bunkapoor, as well as Hoobleo, will, sooner or later, be included within the railway system, and it is important that the least amount of line in the aggregate shall be constructed. In this view, the minor proposal of the Bombay Government to deflect towards Turrus the line between Yellapoor and Hoobleo commends itself for adoption as an advantageous deviation from the direct line via the Arbyle Ghât, the general conclusion of the Bombay Government in favour of which is accepted by the Governor-General in Council, in so far as the information placed before the Government of India allows of an independent judgment of the merits of the two lines.

4. The question as to the method of working by a fixed incline and what Ghât is best suited for that, is not touched upon, but the ascent to the top of the Wuddy is 141 feet higher than to the summit of the Arbyle Ghât. The former is upwards of 1 mile longer, and has 1¼ miles more of gradients under 1/40. The terminus inland, whether Bunkapoor or Hoobleo, is, however, considerably higher than the summit of either Ghât, so that this concentration of ascent by the Wuddy Ghât might, other things being equal, prove an advantage. The Government of India would wish to see the sections last run by the Arbyle and Wuddy Ghâts, the former *viâ* Yellapoor, the latter via Sirsi and Bunkapoor, and I am directed to request that they may be forwarded.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

(*Indian Mirror*, Jan. 21.)

Ere the sun sets to-morrow the metropolis of India will sing with joy and enthusiasm the glory of the "One without a Second" in connection with the forty first anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj. Hundreds of enlightened natives will assemble from different parts of the country to bear witness unto the truth, and rouse their slumbering countrymen with the words of a stirring hymn composed for the occasion. The procession will pass through Halliday Street, Colootola Street, College Square, and Machooabazar Road, bearing flags containing the following inscriptions in Sanscrit:—

One only without a second.
Truth will triumph.
Only Divine grace availeth.
East and West.

The last motto proclaims the recent extension of our mission to the West, and the union of England and India in the bonds of love. After evening service in the Brahma Mandir—the new Temple of God—the congregation will branch off in different directions, and pass through the more important quarters of the native town, singing hymns and bearing flags. Sunday will thus be spent in exhortations and invitations to the anniversary service to be held the next day. The whole of Monday, with only a few hours' respite, will be devoted to rigid and sustained devotional exercises calculated to bring the heart into a state of spiritual discipline and abiding communion. We trust the festival will not be converted into outward parade or temporary rejoicings, but that it will prove unto us all and our country a source of real spiritual blessings.

DESIGNS FOR SHIPS OF WAR.

THE Committee on Designs for Ships of War held their preliminary meeting at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on January 18. The following memorandum, to which, the initials of Mr. Childers are attached, has been forwarded to the members of the Committee:—

[illegible] Committee of the Navy will be instructed to prepare a statement "showing what, in the opinion of the Constructor's Department, as naval architects, were the faulty principles of the design of the Captain, and to what extent they contributed to her loss. Reports will also be called for, explanatory of the constructive [illegible] ships generally, and especially to her [illegible] to less exactly as compared with the Captain. Reports will further be prepared relative to the design of the Invincible class, the Cyclops class, the Glatton and the Inconstant class, and as to what further improvement can be made in those designs. My Lords have determined to appoint a Committee to whom these reports will be referred, and who will be requested to give their Lordships the benefit of their advice and opinion. In considering these reports, the Committee will advise my Lords whether, with reference to the present state of the science of naval architecture, and the requirements of naval warfare, the principles which should regulate the form and type of warships, to be built for this country, are fully satisfied by these designs, and by the improvements recommended in them, or whether any further modifications are desirable. By the appointment of this Committee, my Lords hope to give further effect to the policy which they adopted in 1864, when the designs of the new turret ships were referred for the opinion of a committee."

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The following interesting account of this marvellous feat of engineering enterprise, by Professor Ansted, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November:—

"This great tunnel through the Alps, passes under the Mont Frejus, about 16 miles west of the Mont Cenis and the pass known by that name. It is therefore very incorrectly termed the Mont Cenis tunnel. It cuts through the watershed of the Rhone and the Po, which in this part of the Alps is a crest varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea. Mont Tabor, the highest part of this crest, is a few miles to the west of the tunnel, and is 10,430 feet above the sea, while the Mont Cenis, the lowest point, is about the same distance to the east, and is 6,890 feet above the sea. The height of the observatory on the summit of the ridge over the tunnel is 9,676 feet. The levels of the valleys to the north and south of this crest or watershed are respectively 3,612 feet and 4,380 feet. This difference of level, upwards of 760 feet, by which the valley on the south or Italian side exceeds the northern or French side, would seem at first sight to offer some difficulties in constructing the tunnel, especially if much water had been met with. By taking advantage, however, of the form of the valley, the railway has been carried by a zigzag on the mountain side to some hundred feet higher level before entering the mountain on the French side, reaching the entrance of the tunnel at 4,046 feet. There thus remains a difference of 334 feet which, when distributed over the 7½ miles, is found to be equivalent to a gradient of 1 in 120 to the mile, or one in 120. The tunnel has now been in course of actual construction more than twelve years, but it had been suggested as long ago as in 1841, in a pamphlet published at Lyons by Signor Medail, of Bardonecche. This pamphlet was brought under the notice of Charles Albert, at that time King of Sardinia, in whose dominions were included the whole valley of the Arc, as well as both sides of the mountain crest. The work was thus from the first exclusively Italian, and France only became interested in it when it took possession of Savoy. The work has been carried on through it out from both sides by Italian engineers, according to the terms of the treaty by which Savoy was ceded to France. The King referred the matter to the Minister of the Interior to make due inquiries, and the engineering and physical questions involved were submitted to the consideration and judgment of M. Maus, a Belgian, who was engineer in chief of the Turin and Genoa Railway, then in the course of construction, and Professor Sismonda, a very eminent geologist and [illegible] in the preparation of a geological map of Sardinia, since published. These two gentlemen, after visiting and carefully examining the whole of the [illegible] ground, reported especially to her [illegible] of the line selected by M. Medail, which favourably [illegible] was ultimately adopted. The matter then went into the hands of other engineers (who have now undertaken the work for the Government), but as on further investigation and calculation, based on the rate of progress of similar works already undertaken, it was estimated that at least thirty-five years would be required for the tunnelling, even if no unexpected difficulties and no accidents supervened. It was natural enough that the Government should pause before deciding on a work of such magnitude entirely for the benefit of a future generation. Then came the question whether by some mechanical contrivance it might not be possible to accelerate the progress. It was soon found altogether out of the question to attack the tunnel at any point between the two extremities. In most cases when railway tunnels are required, a shaft or many shafts are sunk from the surface, the work goes on from such shaft towards both ends, at the same time that the two ends are being driven. In this way by means of two shafts a tunnel of three might be divided into six sections of half a mile each, and so in proportion. But in the case before us the height of rock above the tunnel would be as much as 1,500 feet at a distance of less than half a mile on the Piedmont side, and almost as much on the Savoy side. To sink two shafts to a depth of 1,500 feet in an Alpine country, and after all leave an interval of more than six miles, was not to be considered for a moment. The whole distance (seven and a half miles) must, therefore, be pierced from the two ends. A machine was contrived by M. Maus, which, taking advantage of the water power abundantly available on both sides of the mountain, was expected to reduce the time required for the work by one-fourth, but owing to the political events of 1848 this machine was never actually put together and used. After the disturbed times had passed, and when Italy became a kingdom, the engineers charged with the execution of the work had perfected the ingenious and most effective machinery that has since been used for perforating the rocks."

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA INTERVIEWED.

THE *New York Times* publishes the following account of an interview obtained with Queen Augusta of Prussia by a Special Correspondent of that paper lately returned to Brussels from Homburg:—

"Brussels, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

"Finding myself in Homburg recently, I availed myself of the opportunity of visiting the Queen of Prussia, who was stopping at the old palace of the Princes of Hesse. My acquaintance with Her Majesty dates as far back as the time when she was Princess Royal, and spent a considerable portion of the year at Coblentz. It is a characteristic of this estimable woman that she never forgets a personal service or ignores the friendships she had formed before she ascended the throne. During the long period that has elapsed since I first had the honour of making her acquaintance I have never found myself within reach of any place where she happened to be staying without paying her my devoirs. She always receives me with the same simple cordiality and unaffectedness which lent such a charm to her manner in the early days of her womanhood. Queen Augusta wears wonderfully well, notwithstanding the anxieties which have of late crowded upon her. She does not look her age, and might well be taken for a woman of about 45, or at most 47. She is of a tall and commanding figure, regular oval face, fine dark expressive eyes, and is very stately and measured in her movements. The first impression which she makes on strangers is that of dignified coldness, but when she enters freely into conversation this wears off, and no one can leave her presence without being impressed with the kindness and charming frankness of her manner. But it is not her excellent heart merely that has won for her the esteem and love of the Prussian people. She is a woman of strong practical good sense and great natural abilities. She speaks fluently most of the European languages, is extremely fond of music, and is a liberal patron of the arts. Although she appears to keep entirely aloof from politics, it is well known that she exercises unbounded influence over the King—an influence which with truth can be said to be exerted only in the interests of humanity and justice. Queen Augusta occupies one wing of the old palace of the Princes of Hesse, and the Princess Royal the other. The building itself is gloomy and undesirable as a residence, and but for the English pleasure-grounds laid out by the late Princess Elizabeth it would have but few attractions for Her Majesty and her daughter-in-law. They both live in very simple style, and keep only small establishments. At Baden it was the Queen's habit for years to occupy a small suite of rooms at a private hotel at the end of the promenade, and to have little or no retinue. The Queen is very partial to France and the French language. In a conversation which I had with her some years ago I recollect her expressing this predilection in a rather enthusiastic manner. 'I cannot picture to myself,' she said, 'a hope of greater enjoyment than an independent private fortune in Paris and the facility of enjoying the Théâtre Français three times a week. Whenever the company of that theatre visited Baden she made it a point of regularly attending their performances, and frequently took occasion to personally compliment those artists who succeeded in delineating to her taste her favourite characters of the classical drama. You can judge from all this how much regret the dreadful conflict now waging causes this excellent Princess. Beside the horror which so much bloodshed and suffering naturally inspire in her woman's heart, she is additionally grieved by the fact that circumstances should have rendered them inevitable in the case of a people for whom she has so strong a sympathy and liking. Talking upon the subject with me, in our recent interview, she remarked that blame had been unjustly cast upon the Emperor as having premeditated and desired the war. 'It was due rather,' she said, 'to the intrigues and machinations of the different political parties, the Orleanists as well as the two extreme factions, the Reactionists and the Red Republicans. There was also among Frenchmen in general an unmistakeable eagerness to win back the prestige which had been lost by their Government in 1866. The Emperor was, no doubt, censurable for yielding to public sentiment on this point, but it is unjust to visit him with the sole responsibility of the war, seeing that he was dragged into rather than originated it. So little did we think in Berlin that we were on the eve of hostilities, that the King of Prussia was one of the first to congratulate the Emperor on the result of the plebiscite.' I ventured to put a question to Her Majesty in reference to the statements put forth regarding Count Benedetti's ungracious treatment of the King. 'The facts relating to the Count's reception have been greatly misrepresented,' was her reply. 'A few days previously M. Benedetti dined with me at Coblentz, on his way to Kissingen on leave of absence. He had been out of health, and was proceeding to that place to take the waters. When I saw him there was neither on his part nor on that of the King the slightest idea that a rupture was probable between the two Governments. I am satisfied from the conversation which I had with him that if the Emperor had any intention to provoke hostilities, or believed in their being proximate, he would not have given M. Benedetti permission to quit his post. No, there was no desire on the part of the Emperor himself to pick a quarrel with Prussia. He was too well aware of the perils to which it would expose his dynasty. The Hohenzollern difficulty was a causeless pretext, and it was seized upon eagerly by the political factions into which France is split, and who had each their motives for provoking a war. Unfortunately, some of the members of the Government played into their hands, and the Emperor was compelled to yield to the current of popular feeling. 'Does your Majesty think,' I asked, 'that there is any probability of a modification being effected in the conditions insisted upon by Count Bismarck as the price of peace?' The Queen replied cautiously, but at the same time in a manner which did credit to her feeling as a woman. 'It is not merely the present that we have to consider,' she said; 'our future security necessitates the imposition of terms from which we might otherwise shrink from exacting. At the same time I trust that they will be of such a character as to leave no rankling feeling of humiliation, and no temptation for the renewal of the struggle. God knows,' she said, 'that the thirst of conquest has no share in the decisions of the King and his advisers. They may be mistaken in their estimate of what is necessary in the shape of guarantees, but if they err in this regard they do so from conviction.' Her Majesty then referred to the efforts that had been made to bring about an armistice, and paid a compliment to the share which the United States, through the humane zeal of some of her distinguished citizens, had had in the good work. She expressed an earnest hope that these efforts would not be relaxed, and that the war would be brought to a termination without the necessity of resorting to the horrors of a bombardment by the besiegers of Paris. In regard to this latter eventuality she expressed herself most feelingly. Beside the dreadful loss of life and destruction of property to which it must lead, she appeared to appreciate keenly the calamitous effect of it upon the relations of the two countries in the future. The French, she seemed to feel, would never forgive the destruction of their beautiful capital and its superb monuments, and they would not rest satisfied until they had retaliated the dreadful measures to which they would drive their invaders by a prolonged resistance. The sufferings endured by the unfortunate people of Strasburg had evidently made a profound impression upon Her Majesty's mind, and shrank from the contemplation of the greater horrors which must result from the bombardment of Paris, or even its reduction by famine. One thing I inferred from her remarks, though she expressed herself reservedly, and that was that she had had some influence in postponing the first of these measures, but whether, after all, it would not have been the greater mercy, remains to be seen. 'The King seems to bear his fatigues well,' I remarked to Her Majesty. 'Not so well as you think,' was her reply. 'Whatever may be said of his eagerness to enter upon this campaign, I can assure you that he was not only nervous, but physically ill prepared for it. His health is not of the best, and he has arrived at a period of life when exposure and privations are not good for him. The hardships he has undergone—for I have been with him—have told on him. Nothing but the necessities of a policy, which render imperative effective guarantees for the future, would, you may be sure, induce him to persevere in enforcing conditions which may indefinitely prolong it.' I paid the Queen some compliments on the admirable organisation of the Augusta Hospital in Berlin, which was originated and is being carried on under Her Majesty's supervision, and according to the plan of which most of the temporary hospitals and ambulances in Germany and in the German army are managed. She gravely replied, 'I assume to myself no merit for what may have been done. Almost all the improvements introduced into our hospitals are borrowed from the admirable examples set us by the Americans during the War of Secession. It is true that I have been the humble instrument of their adoption here, but I deserve but little credit for that, seeing that it was a matter of duty.' 'Has your Majesty noticed,' I asked, 'the curious speculations to which the attention paid to the Emperor's comfort at Wilhelmshöhe, and the state by which he is said to be surrounded, have given rise in the French and English press?' The inference drawn from all this is that it is the intention of Prussia to send him back to Paris at the head of the 300,000 French soldiers who are now prisoners in Germany, in order to re-establish the Empire.' 'Such suggestions,' replied the Queen, 'are very foolish, and have not a shadow of foundation. All that has been done for the Emperor's comfort has been done by myself personally, and without any ulterior motive whatever. I felt as every one in my situation must have felt, that a man who has occupied so exalted a position as the late ruler of France could not be treated as an ordinary captive. As to the 'state' by which he is said to be surrounded, it is of the simplest possible character, and very little different from that of any private gentleman. The officers who are with him are prisoners like himself, and they are allowed to stay at Wilhelmshöhe as a matter of courtesy. Of course, we might have gratified the Emperor's enemies by depriving him of the society of the former members of his household, and of that of the officers who are personal favourites of his; but this would have been conduct unworthy of a great nation like Germany, and would no doubt have been made a subject of historical reproach to it in the future. As regards the Empress, I feel the sincerest commiseration for her misfortunes. Certainly no one could have conducted herself with greater dignity, prudence, and tact than Her Majesty has done since her exile.'

"The above constitute as nearly as I can recollect the principal features of the conversation which I had at my interview with the Queen. No one, I think, can perceive my account of it, imperfect as it necessarily is, without sharing with me the esteem and admiration which the sentiments of this illustrious and estimable lady, on questions on which she might be supposed to be bitterly prejudiced, awakened in my mind."

IMPROVING WINE BY ELECTRICITY.—At Digne, in Germany, several butts of wine were "battered by lightning, and their contents passed along the floor in a cart to be sold. It was found that, far from having suffered by the accident, the wine was improved so as to sell at 60 instead of ten cents the litre. Subsequent experiments tend to show that a current caused by the immersion of two plates, one of zinc and the opposite with a galvanic battery have a similar effect on wine. Even poor wines seem to assume an agreeable flavour through the process.—*Food Journal.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
3	do.	1/10 7/16	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1	do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand		1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... 1/10 1/8 ,,
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST CHARGED.
On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months ... 6 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6	do.	3 per cent. per annum
Do.	12	do.	4
		do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of Fineglass HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
6, Hummum Street.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.
BLANK BOOK.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Book Medium and Book Letter size.
MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Crown S lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 15 lb.:—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.
BLOTTING.—Casings 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREP RED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ¼ by 6 in., ⅜ by 6 in., ½ by 6 in. and 1¼ by 6 in.—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.
Apply to our Godown-keeper.
Forbes Street December, 1870.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE.—Just RECEIVED per s.s. MILBANKE, TWO PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and ONE CIRCULAR BENCH, as per particulars below, made by Messrs. RUSTON, PROCTOR & Co., Lincoln.
One Portable Steam Engine, 12 Horse-power, with two Cylinders 8½ in. diameter, and enlarged fire-box for burning wood; mounted on strong iron travelling wheels with pole; and supplied with Tube Brush, Suction Pipe, Spanners, Oil Tin, Firing Iron, Waterproof Cover, &c., complete, including a second safety Valve under Lock and Key, a patent Steam Pressure Guage and Signal Whistle; also fitted with Chapman's patent variable expansion, eccentric, continuous Feed Pump and improved Water Heater.
One Portable Steam Engine, 10 Horse-power, with 2 Cylinders, 7½ in. diameter, 16 in. stroke, and in other respects similar to above.
One improved Circular Sawing Bench, fitted with improved slide fence, turned Wrought Iron Rollers at each end of Table. Driving and Loose Pulleys with ford lever for throwing in or out of gear, and supplied with a set of Augurs for boring, and with 36 in. Saw.
We are prepared to render Estimates for all kinds of Machinery.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
No 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
R. CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
CHIEF OFFICE:—
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT:
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.
DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
James Gordon, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
David Walker Drummond, Esq.
J. F. Maclean, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
Charles Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr. of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay (Gibson Maitland), Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Waugh, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Kleinmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garde Noble, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Dyscho-er.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.
Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.
AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.
GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.
The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business consist in the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.
The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.
The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1.	The Invested Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to ...	£2,203,699
2.	The Paid-up Capital of the Company ...	250,000
	In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of ...	£1,750,000
3.	The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—	
	Life Premiums ... £369,387	
	Interest on Funds, &c. ... 94,217	363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.
Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.
Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.
The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.
All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.
The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
C. E. Gillis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Wallis, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.
Prospectuses, containing T